

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KEPATUHAN BEROBAT PADA PASIEN KANKER DI YAYAYSAN KANKER INDONESIA SURABAYA

Penelitian Deskriptif Korelasional

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Pendahuluan: Pengobatan kanker membutuhkan komitmen jangka panjang. Kepatuhan pasien kanker memegang peranan penting dalam proses penyembuhan. Teori HBM digunakan untuk mengevaluasi dan menjelaskan perbedaan persepsi individu dalam menjalani kepatuhan berobat. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah menganalisis faktor yang berhubungan dengan kepatuhan berobat pasien kanker di Yayasan Kanker Indonesia (YKI) Surabaya berdasarkan HBM. **Metode:** Desain penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasinya adalah semua pasien kanker di Yayasan Kanker Indonesia yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Total sampel sebanyak 35 orang responden dengan teknik pengambilan sampel purposive sampling. Variabel independen penelitian ini terdiri dari *perceived susceptibility*, *perceived seriousness*, *perceived benefits*, *perceived barriers*, *self-efficacy* dan *cues to action*, sedangkan variabel dependen adalah kepatuhan berobat pasien kanker. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner dengan dianalisis menggunakan uji statistik *spearman's rho* dengan tingkat kemaknaan $\alpha \leq 0,05$. **Hasil:** Hasil penelitian menunjukkan koefisien korelasi *perceived susceptibility* ($p=0,001$), *perceived seriousness* ($p=0,001$), *perceived benefits* ($p=0,002$), *perceived barrier* ($p=0,001$), variabel *self-efficacy* ($p=0,000$) dan *cues to action* ($p=0,000$) dengan kepatuhan berobat. **Diskusi:** Teori HBM dalam penelitian ini menunjukkan hubungan yang signifikan dengan kepatuhan berobat pasien kanker. Namun peneliti menemukan ada beberapa pasien yang tidak patuh dengan pengobatannya dikarenakan faktor pekerjaan, jarak rumah, biaya dll. Penelitian selanjutnya disarankan dapat menggali lebih lanjut terkait faktor-faktor tersebut

Kata kunci: kepatuhan berobat, *health belief model*, *susceptibility*, *seriousness*, *benefits*, *barriers*, *self-efficacy*, *cues to action*

ABSTRACT

**FACTOR ANALYSIS RELATED TO THE MEDICAL ADHERENCE OF
CANCER PATIENTS AT YAYASAN KANKER INDONESIA SURABAYA**

Descriptive Correlation Study

By : Dewi Fathur Rosyida

Introduction: Cancer treatments need a long-term commitment. The adherence of cancer patients plays an important role in healing process. Health Belief Model (HBM) is a theory which is used to examine patients' attitude. It is also used to evaluate and explain the differences of each patient's perception in doing medical adherence. The purposes of this study were to identify and analyze the factors associated with medical adherence of cancer patients at Yayasan Kanker Indonesia (YKI) Surabaya based on HBM. **Methods:** This study employed cross sectional approach. The population was all of cancer patients at Yayasan Kanker Indonesia who had inclusion and exclusion criteria. The total sample was 35 respondents, taken by using purposive sampling method. The independent variables in this study were *perceived susceptibility*, *perceived seriousness*, *perceived benefits*, *perceived barriers*, *self-efficacy* and *cues to action*, whilst the dependent variable was the patient adherence toward cancer treatments. The writer used questionnaire in collecting the data, and analyzed the data using *spearman's rho* statistic with level of significance $\alpha \leq 0,05$. **Results:** The result of this study showed about the correlation coefficient in *perceived susceptibility* ($p=0,001$), *perceived seriousness* ($p=0,001$), *perceived benefits* ($p=0,002$), *perceived barrier* ($p=0,001$), *self-efficacy* variable ($p=0,000$) and *cues to action* ($p=0,000$) with medical adherence. **Discussion:** In this study, HBM theory showed a significant relationship in the medical adherence of cancer patients. However, the writer found that there were patients who did not adhere toward their treatment due to some factors such as occupation, house's distance, cost, etc. Further researches are suggested to be able to explore more about these factors.

Keywords: medical adherence, Health Belief Model, susceptibility, seriousness, benefits, barrier, self-efficacy, cues to action